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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland REPORT [REDACTED]

SUBJECT The Medical Academy in Krakow DATE DISTR. 5 December 1956

NO. PAGES 5

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] REFERENCES

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED] This is UNEVALUATED

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF INFORMATION NATIVE

1. In 1950, the three medical faculties of Krakow University (general medicine, stomatology, and pharmacy) were combined into a separate educational body known as the Krakow Medical Academy.
2. The academy occupies premises which previously belonged to the university. The buildings are very old and are in bad need of repair. Compared with other pre-World War II educational institutions, the academy is in very poor condition. Government-subsidized institutions have priority over all other establishments for technical education, educational aids, and equipment, as well as for available building and work space. Because of the shortage of equipment in the academy, first-year pharmacy students, which average 120 in number, must divide into eight groups to do their laboratory work. Further, a laboratory bench, which before World War II served one or two students, is now shared by six persons.
3. The offices of the rector and the deans of general medicine, stomatology, and pharmacy are located in a large one-story building at No. 12 Anny Street, the former Kolegium Nowodworskiego. Also located at this address are the academy's administrative offices, which consist of the following: academy management; Party and trade union secretariats; Polish Youth Union (ZMP); committee in charge of job placement for graduates; supply; finance and cashier departments; scholarship committee; military liaison office; UB (Security Police) station (location and staff not known to most academy employees). Since the academy's lecture rooms, laboratories, clinics, students' hostels and other such facilities are widely dispersed throughout the city, students must continually commute over great distances.
4. The faculty of stomatology was established later than the general medicine and pharmacy faculties. At present, students of stomatology and general medicine share a common curriculum during their first four years of study. They specialize in the fifth year, and the sixth year is devoted to examinations and internship. The internship includes a minimum of three weeks' practical work in each ward.
5. In 1947, the pharmaceutical faculty became an independent unit of Krakow University. Until that time, the faculty was admitting 80 freshmen out of approximately 300 applicants each year, and the number seeking admittance increased steadily from 1947 until 1951. With the nationalization of the pharmacies in 1951 and with an

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increasing number of graduates posted at distant rural areas because of the lack of available city vacancies, the faculty's popularity diminished, a trend which still continues. No more than approximately 120 freshmen enter the faculty at the beginning of each term, and virtually every applicant is admitted.

6. In contrast, the faculties of general medicine and stomatology still have a considerable number of candidates. More than 1,000 applications are submitted in these two fields each year, out of which approximately 300 are granted admittance for medical study and approximately 100 for dental study.
7. Concurrent with the regime's development in Poland, there is evidence of respective academy changes in the composition of its student body and in its official policy. Prior to 1951, no apparent ruling was made in this respect, since efforts were obviously concentrated on returning the situation to normalcy for students whose studies were interrupted by World War II. But after 1951, there emerged a clearer picture of the regime's conceptions with regard to higher education. Students from workers' families and, to a lesser extent, students from the circles of middle-class intellectuals, were granted admittance to the academy. Even in these cases, however, acceptance was conditioned to the student's adherence to the ideology of the regime. Proof had to be made of the student's, or of his parents', membership in the Party and pro-Communist youth organization, or of his past activity in public institutions, or of his activity in the workers' movement. Pre-academic training and intellectual attainment played minor roles in the selection of candidates at that time. Also during this period, the authorities considered failure to graduate almost a crime, and the general tendency was to award diplomas to anyone admitted to the academy.
8. As an apparent result of a flood of complaints from clinics, pharmacies, laboratories, and similar institutions regarding the unsatisfactory professional standard of the academy's graduates, and the effects of the general "thaw", candidate requirements to the academy underwent a change in 1954. Since 1954, less attention has been paid to the political convictions of candidates, and more to their professional aptitude and intellectual standard. Professors no longer judge students solely on their merits.
9. In addition to their educational functions, pharmaceutical faculty laboratories also are engaged, to some extent, in scientific work. The following is a list of the laboratories of the pharmaceutical faculty:
 - a. Laboratory of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry (Zaklad Chemii Nieorganicznej i Analizy) for first-year students, located at No. 2 Olszewskiego Street. Its staff consists of one professor, two assistants, nine laboratory workers, and two cleaners.
 - b. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry (Zaklad Chemii Organicznej) for second-year students, located at No. 146 Dzierzynskiego Street. Its staff consists of one professor, one assistant, six laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
 - c. Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Zaklad Chemii Farmaceutycznej) for third-year students, located at No. 6 Skaleczna Street. Its staff consists of one professor, one assistant, approximately twelve laboratory workers, and three cleaners.
 - d. Laboratory of Toxicological and Forensic Chemistry (Pracownia Chemii Toksykologicznej i Sadowej) for fourth-year students, located at No. 2 Olszewskiego Street. Its staff consists of three laboratory workers and one cleaner.
 - e. Laboratory of Physical Chemistry (Pracownia Chemii Fizycznej) for second-year students, located at No. 2 Olszewskiego Street.
 - f. Laboratory of Technical Chemistry (Zaklad Chemii Technologicznej) for fourth-year students, located at No. 2 Skaleczna Street.

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- g. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry (Pracownia Chemii Fizjologicznej) for fourth-year students, located at No. 6 Skaleczna Street.
- h. Laboratory of Quantitative Analysis (Pracownia Analityczna Ilosciowa) for second-year students, located at No. 6 Skaleczna Street.
- i. Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Botany (Zaklad Botaniki Farmaceutycznej) for first-year students, located at No. 10 Krupnicza Street. Its staff consists of one professor, one assistant, ten laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
- j. Laboratory for Identification of Medicinal Drugs (?) (Zaklad Farmakognozji) for second and third-year students, located at No. 6 Skaleczna Street. Its staff consists of one professor, two assistants, fourteen laboratory workers, and three cleaners.
- k. Laboratory of Pharmacology (Zaklad Farmakologii) for fourth-year students, located at No. 10 Grzegorzeczka Street. Its staff consists of one professor, two laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
- l. Laboratory of Microbiology (Pracownia Mikrobiologii) for second-year students, located at No. 10 Grzegorzeczka Street.
- m. Laboratory of Physics (Zaklad Fizyki) for first-year students, located on Czysza Street. Its staff consists of one professor, four laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
- n. Laboratory for Applied Pharmacology (Zaklad Farmacji Stosowanej) located at No. 10 Krupnicza Street. Its staff consists of one professor, one assistant, twelve laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
- o. Laboratory for Food Chemistry (Pracownia Srodkow Spozyczych) located at No. 10 Krupnicza Street. Its staff consists of one professor, two laboratory workers, and one cleaner.
10. The curriculum of the pharmaceutical faculty includes a number of auxiliary subjects. The following is a list of these subjects and some addresses where lectures are given:
- a. Principles of Marxism-Leninism (for first-year students), located at No. 12 Anny Street, staff of one lecturer and two assistants.
- b. Political economy (for second-year students), located at No. 12 Anny Street.
- c. Military medicine (for the entire period of study), located in Pradnik, near Krakow.
- d. Physical culture (for first and second-year students), on Dzierzynskiego Street, staff of two instructors.
- e. Anatomy and pathology (for the first semester of the second year of study).
- f. Foreign language study. Russian is required for the entire four years of study. In addition, first-year students may select French, English, or German as a voluntary subject.
11. Most of the laboratories of the pharmaceutical faculty have extremely unsatisfactory working conditions and equipment. Only a very few, such as the Laboratory of Applied Pharmacology, have apparatus sufficient in number or suitable for their needs. In most cases, the equipment is ill-fitted for its purpose and is of poor postwar manufacture. All the laboratories, without exception, are unbearably overcrowded. The inorganic chemistry laboratory, for example, is located in an old building which lacks even the most elementary requirements of hygiene; in the absence of any ventilation, the atmosphere in the overcrowded room fills with chemical vapors which soon become impenetrable. Every winter, pipes burst regularly cutting off the water supply for weeks at a time. The entire equipment in the inorganic chemistry laboratory consists

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of the following:

- a. Five analytical scales, four of which are damaged beyond repair.
- b. One small hand spectroscope.
- c. One camera.

There are no modern, sensitive analytical scales, refractometer, electrical measuring instruments, pH value meter, or even a microscope in this laboratory. Further, scientific work in the laboratory is almost an impossibility because of the lack of sufficient professional foreign literature, which is difficult to obtain. Research in related subjects, too, is hindered from lack of proper materials. Instead, the students' work is dictated by the existing technical facilities. This involves, chiefly, such tasks as the analysis of certain kinds of chromatography (Chromatografia Bibulowa), which does not require more than the use of blotting paper and some kitchen utensils.

12. All the clinics attached to the Medical Academy are old institutions. Most of them are located on Kopernika Street, as are the following:
 - a. Two clinics for internal diseases, located at No. 15 and No. 17 Kopernika Street respectively.
 - b. Two surgical clinics.
 - c. Two gynecological clinics.
 - d. Two dermatological clinics. One of these specializes in the treatment of allergic disorders.
 - e. Two neurological clinics.
 - f. One urological clinic.
 - g. One large ophthalmic clinic.
 - h. One pediatric clinic.
13. The only students' hostel at the disposal of the academy is the so-called Medyk on Grzegorzeczka Street. The hostel is greatly overcrowded and can accommodate only a part of its applicants. Six students must share a room 3 x 4 meters in size. Since the majority of students are extremely poor, subsistence for many depends entirely on scholarship grants. A number of factors determine the distribution of scholarship grants. Under the prevailing system, principal beneficiaries are members of workers' and small peasants' families, who have been reared among many children and under difficult conditions. Professional aptitude and study progress, however, also are taken into consideration in the granting of scholarships. Monthly grants amount up to 150 zlotys (full scholarship) for the first year of study, and a maximum of 250 zlotys for the second year.
14. The majority of the students at the academy have been members of the ZMP since their high school days and, upon reaching the required age, have become either members or candidate members of the Communist Party. The majority of these students join the Party for purely practical reasons. They are well aware of the fact that Party membership ensures for them a better chance of being posted to the coveted town jobs upon graduation, as well as a more lenient attitude from their teachers (professors and assistants are known to have been dismissed as a result of complaints from Communist students).
15. Since 1953, students of both sexes have been required to undergo military training during their entire period of study. In uniforms and with arms, the students are given practical instruction at the academy every Monday between 7:00 a.m. and 6: p.m. Upon graduation, they become officers in the reserves and are issued appropriate documents. Reserve officers' books are the same for both sexes. They are 8 x 10 cm. in size, are bound with thick cardboard, and are covered with brown cloth which bears the Polish State emblem in white. Underneath the emblem are written the words: "Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa".

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6. Until 1954, the academy's enrollment and entrance examinations were held at the termination of the summer holidays following the students' graduation from high school. Since students, under this system, were inclined to forget some of their knowledge during the period of interruption from their studies, the authorities changed the procedure and now have entrance examinations held immediately following high school graduation. The exact dates for submitting applications are published on the academy's notice board and in the press. Applicants must forward the following documents:
- Application for admission to the academy in the candidate's handwriting.
 - Completed questionnaire concerning, primarily, the candidate's personal characteristics and background (forms are obtainable at the faculty offices).
 - Matriculation certificate.
 - ZMP report on the candidate's personality.
 - Certificate by the appropriate municipal institution concerning the candidate's financial position.
 - Residence certificate of the candidate's place of dwelling, issued by the official in charge of such dwelling (Komitet Blokowy).
 - Health certificate, issued by a special office of the Sick Fund (Zaklad Ubezpieczen Spolecznych), located at No. 3 Batorego Street.

In addition, candidates are expected to produce all available documents relative to their own and their families' participation in public activities (voluntary work in kolkhozes, clinics, etc.). Such certificates exercise a considerable amount of influence on the decision of the authorities. Finally, a certificate of good character (Swiadestwo Moralnosci), an essential document, is forwarded directly to the academy by the appropriate police station. After the screening of these credentials, which requires an average of three weeks, the entrance examination is held. It consists of the following:

- An oral examination on the problems of present-day Poland.
 - An oral examination on physics or chemistry.
 - A test paper concerned with one of the chosen subjects of study.
7. The principles of the so-called "study discipline" were enforced by the authorities in 1951. According to these rules, students must participate in all lectures, exercises, and other similar activities of the faculty. Tardiness on three occasions, without justification, is equivalent to one absence, and subjects the student to reprimand by his deans. An absence of two weeks from any activity if accompanied by failure to reply to the dean's inquiry to the effect entails automatic expulsion from the academy, without right of appeal. In practice, application of these rules is, to a large extent, at the discretion of the deans.
8. Other institutions of higher education in Krakow include:
- School of Mine Engineering and Foundries (Akademja Gorniczo-Hutnicza)
 - School of Technology
 - University of Krakow (Uniwersytet Jagiellonski)
 - School of Economics (Wyzsza Szkola Ekonomiczna)
 - Evening School of Engineering (Wyzsza Wieczorowa Szkola Inzynieryjna)
 - School of Physical Culture (Wyzsza Szkola Wychowania Fizycznego)
 - School of Music (Wyzsza Szkola Muzyczna)
 - School of Drama (Wyzsza Szkola Aktorska)
 - School of Fine Arts (Akademja Sztuk Pieknych)

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19. The following is a list of personalities connected with
Krakow Medical Academy:

a. Dr. Bronislaw GENDOSZ:

GENDOSZ has been rector of the Academy since 1952.

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b. Dr. fnu JASINSKI: Dean of the faculty of general
medicine.

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c. Dr. Wladyslaw KHAL:

He is Dean of

the pharmaceutical faculty and has been since 1952.

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d. Dr. fnu SIEPEL:

is Dean of

the stomatological faculty.

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e. Dr. Marek GATTY-KOSTYAL:

is professor of applied pharmacology and member of the Academy
of Sciences and of the Polish Pharmaceutical Board.

f. Dr. Marian KOCZWZRA:

is a
pharmacologist.

g. Dr. Boleslaw SKARZYNSKI:

lectures in physiological chemistry.

h. Dr. Aleksander KOCWA:

is
a chemist and lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry.

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i. Dr. Kazimierz MASLANKIEWICZ: [redacted] is
a chemist, lecturer in inorganic chemistry. [redacted]

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j. Dr. Irena KOCJAN: [redacted] lecturer in
physics. [redacted]

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k. Dr. Maria TUROWSKA: [redacted] lecturer in
botany. [redacted]

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l. Dr. Jozef HANO: [redacted] lecturer in
pharmacology. [redacted]

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m. Dr. Jozef RYCHLIK: [redacted] chemist, lecturer
in food chemistry. [redacted]

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n. Dr. Zbigniew PRZYBYLKIEWICZ: [redacted] lecturer
in microbiology. [redacted]

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o. Dr. Sanina KOWALCZYKOWA:

lecturer in anatomy and pathology.

p. Dr. fnu KOWALCZYK:

He is

the husband of Dr. Sanina KOWALCZYKOWA, and lectures in
surgery.q. Dr. Boleslaw DORSKI:

He

is a lecturer in dental surgery.

r. Helena BABIARZ:

She is a pharmacist,

assistant at the laboratory of inorganic chemistry of the
pharmaceutical faculty.s. Tadeusz PELCZAR:

He is a pharmacist

and is assistant at the laboratory of inorganic chemistry of the
pharmaceutical faculty.

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t. Krystyna GRZYB: [redacted] A pharmacist,
and an assistant at the toxological laboratory of the
pharmaceutical faculty. [redacted]
[redacted]

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